

Parley Is Told Russian Reds Are Menace to Peace; Wilson Says Peril to France Is Peril to World

Dundee Is Beaten By Benny Leonard As 13,002 Look On

Every Seat and All Standing Room Taken for Championship Contest

Hot Preliminary Opens the Evening

Rabbit Long Wins Over Buddy Dunne by Shade, Arrangements Good

NEWARK, Jan. 20.—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion of the world, outpointed Johnny Dundee here to-night in a title eight-round bout.

Special Correspondence
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—There were 13,002 persons in the commodious armory of the 1st Regiment, of Newark, to-night, an hour before Benny Leonard and Johnny Dundee doffed their bathrobes and donned their gloves preparatory to starting their eight-round bout. Three more able and husky citizens tried to ooze their way into the building just as the gladiators made their way to the arena. But it was hopeless. The three rebounded from the doorway entrances like three drops of cold water off a hot stove lid. It couldn't be done.

According to the box office figures 12,999 seats and standing room admissions were sold. The extra individuals shown in our own private count were represented by Harry Jay (Milk Ped) Fink, of the Bronx, and "Tiny" Maxwell, of Philadelphia. Harry and "Tiny" coyly occupied a flock of half a dozen seats at the press tables. It was decidedly a "large" evening for the pencil chauffeurs.

Arrangements Are Excellent
The arrangements for handling the great crowd were excellent, and there was little or no confusion. It may seem like boasting, but we are almost tempted to say that every seatholder got his or her seat. Oh, yes; there were a couple of hundred "hers" scattered about among the crowd like gardenias woven in a field of tobacco. Some of them were very easy on the eyes and others rather hard to see. A Newark scribe on our left gave us a dig in the ribs and a supercilious wink. "All the Florsie Janes hang up their hats in Newark. The rest of 'em come from out of town."

For those who like to mix music with their fighting the club had provided the regimental brass band, and the boys behind the cornets, the bassoons and the piccolos exercised their lungs between the rounds. They all gave a good lung, lots of them. The rule against smoking was strictly enforced. A man who sat just back of the press tables chewed up eight jitney perfectos during the evening and expectorated six. The other two had not shown up as we "goose-stepped" to the press box.

The opening bout was between Buddy Dunne and "Rabbit" Long, bantams, and there was more of the Château Thierry stuff in the six rounds than in all the other preliminaries together. Buddy was a pig for punishment and "Rabbit" was a spendthrift in handing it out.

"Rabbit" Entitled to Decision
The "Rabbit" was entitled to the shade, but Buddy left the ring a hot favorite, because of his gameness. We connoisseurs of things pugilistic love to see a guy "take it," as long as it's the "other chummy" doing the taking.

Joe Humphries of the silver voice, soon had the Newark audience under the hypnotic spell of his clarion tones, as he did the announcing from the ring. This Svengali, of the forensic platform had the boys eating out of his hand. What a man; what a voice; what a gift.

The semi-final provided a treat for those who like to see clean punching, neat footwork and all-round speed. Irving Margulies and Freddie Reese, two featherweights, from New York, were the entertainers.

Reese is tough as whalebone, but Margulies, shooting home right crosses to the jaw like the snap of a whip, finally sent over a crusher to the chin in the fifth round, and down went Freddie. He got up at "eight," but was of no more use in the ring, and Dan Sullivan, the referee, jumped between them. Reese was carried to his chair. Watch Margulies, friends! He's going to be an awful mussy baby in the light-weight nursery.

Seven Unsolved Murders In City in Two Weeks

SEVEN persons have been murdered within the last fortnight in this city and in no case have the police solved the mystery. Here is the list:

Jan. 7—Mrs. Ellen M. Hirschman, stabbed to death in her home, 204 Lexington Avenue.

Jan. 8—Charles H. Knapp, wealthy property owner, found shot to death in vacant building he owned at 80 Bedford Street.

Jan. 10—Body of Mrs. Helma Southland, young choir singer, found with skull crushed at Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Jan. 15—Mary Elizabeth Riddell, seventeen-year-old girl, beaten to death on lot at 1839 Briggs Avenue, Queens.

Jan. 18—Winfield Scott Philhower, electrical expert, killed with a sabre and blackjack in his apartment at 148 East Thirtieth Street.

Jan. 20—Joseph Holbach, hotel proprietor, and his wife, shot and killed by gang of four at Lahey Avenue and Rockaway Boulevard, South Ozone Park, Queens.

Double Murder Makes Seven in City Unsolved

South Ozone Park Hotel Man and Wife Shot by 4 Early Morning Customers

Four gunmen yesterday shot and killed Joseph Holbach, proprietor of Holbach's Hall, at South Ozone Park, Queens, and his wife, Helen, who had come to his aid when the attack started, while a dozen detectives were searching the same neighborhood for the man who killed Mary Elizabeth Riddell last Wednesday.

With the Holbachs the list of murder mysteries in the greater city during the past two weeks, for which the police have found no solution, has been increased to seven. Four were in the Queens district.

Finger prints on beer glasses and a new black velvet hat bearing the name of a New York manufacturer were all the clues the police had last night to the four men who committed the latest murder.

Holbach Tried to Fight
What aid the police might have expected from Holbach, who had started to tell what he knew, was lost when he died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon.

The Holbach place is at Lahey Avenue and Rockaway Boulevard, not more than a mile from where Miss Riddell was killed, and is used largely as a dance hall and meeting place for the entire district. Holbach and his wife were in the barroom early in the morning when four young men, apparently foreigners, entered and ordered drinks. They sat at a table an hour. Mrs. Holbach retired to the living rooms on the floor above.

The men became noisy, and Holbach told them to leave. The final drink they ordered was a gin and tonic. They protested, and the proprietor asked them to leave. Then without warning all four drew revolvers and ordered him to throw up his hands. The proprietor had \$1,000 in the cash register behind the bar. Instead of throwing up his hands he struck the nearest of the gunmen a blow in the face.

Then the shooting began. Holbach dropped with two bullets in his body. His wife, rushing in to aid him, fell dead with a bullet in her right breast. The men emptied their revolvers, then ran out the side door.

Holbach dragged himself to the door of a neighbor and asked for aid. The police were notified and soon reached the hotel. They were given a vague description of one of the murders by Holbach before he became unconscious. Every detective in Queens County was ordered on the murder and additional men were sent from Manhattan and Brooklyn. A cordon was thrown about the neighborhood, and police dogs were put on the trail, but with no result so far.

O'Donnell's Story Still Doubtful

Doubt of the truth of the story told by Patrick O'Donnell, who "confessed" on Saturday that he had killed Miss Riddell, has caused the police to redouble their efforts to round up the real murderer.

Assistant District Attorney Ryan of Queens came to Manhattan Police Headquarters yesterday to clear up some of the points in O'Donnell's story. Two new \$10 bills were found in his pocket when arrested. Miss Riddell was paid that sum by her employers on the night of the murder. O'Donnell is said to have received a similar amount from the Waterman Pen Company, where he worked. An effort is being made to identify the bills.

Ebert Leader Claims Half of New Assembly

German Democrats Surprise Berlin Politicians by Polling 15 to 20 Per Cent

Disturbances in Hamburg

Radical Socialists Defeated in Many Districts Where Count Has Been Made

BERLIN, Jan. 20. (By The Associated Press).—Richard Fischer, Secretary of the Majority Socialist party in Berlin, shortly after midnight estimated that in the election to the National Assembly Majority Socialists would have between 40 and 50 per cent of the votes, the Independent Socialists 5, the Centrists 50 and the German Democrats from 15 to 20 per cent.

Twenty-four of the 831 election districts in Greater Berlin give the following totals: German Democratic party, 7,375; Majority Socialists, 8,195; Independent Socialists, 3,005; German National party, 4,708; German People's party, 2,990; Christian (Centrist) party, 2,284. The strength shown by the Democratic party is surprising to the politicians in view of the fact that Berlin always has been overwhelmingly Socialist.

The day passed without any serious disturbances in Berlin, but rumors that the Spartacists intended to interfere with the counting of the ballots resulted in all polling places being occupied by soldiers when the voting ended. There was some shooting around the "Vorwärts" and other newspaper buildings late in the evening, but it was not of a serious character.

Disturbances in Hamburg

Serious disturbances are reported to have taken place in Hamburg, where the Spartacists succeeded in preventing voting in some precincts.

Indications are that a heavy vote was cast. In some districts in Berlin 90 per cent of the registered voters had cast their ballots before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Rubleben precinct the Majority Socialists polled 1,028 votes and the Independent Socialists seven.

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Burleson's New Phone Rates Go In Effect Here

Schedule Is Operative Except in States Which Have Issued Restraining Orders

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—New toll and long distance telephone rates approved by Postmaster General Burleson will become effective at midnight to-night, except in those states where temporary restraining orders against the companies have been issued by the courts. This announcement was made to-night by W. H. Lamar, Solicitor of the Post-office Department and a member of the Federal Wire Control Committee.

Mr. Lamar had said during the day that the rates would become effective, despite efforts of the state regulatory bodies to suspend or modify them. So far as the Postoffice Department had been advised to-night, he said, restraining orders have been issued in only two states—Indiana and Mississippi. He then had not been informed that courts in Illinois had taken similar action.

The Federal Court at Pensacola, Fla., is the only one in the United States that has held full hearings and rendered a decision on an application for an injunction. Mr. Lamar said, and its decision to-day denied the restraining order. He added that the court at Lincoln, Neb., also has held a hearing, but has not yet rendered a decision.

Under the new rates as announced by Mr. Burleson there will be a basic charge of 5¢ for a mile airline mileage, with half the day rate for night service up to midnight and one-fourth of the day rate between that hour and 4:30 o'clock in the morning. The new charges were recommended in the first report of the Committee on Rate Standardization, and Mr. Burleson said their effect would be to equalize the toll and long distance charges over the country. In many instances rates in certain sections were too high, and this fact led to efforts of some state regulatory bodies to prevent the new schedule from being put into effect. Generally, however, there will be a reduction in rates, according to the Postmaster General.

Utilities Commission Of New Jersey Halts Rates Burleson Fixed

Operation of the new telephone toll rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson to go into effect throughout the country at one minute after last midnight, was suspended for calls within New Jersey by action of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission.

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President Is Banqueted in Throne Room

Senate Entertains U. S. Executive in Hall Unused Since Napoleon's Day

Function Is Brilliant One

Wilson Tells Assemblage Nations of World Must Stand for Common Ideals

PARIS, Jan. 20.—President Wilson was the guest of the French Senate at a luncheon to-day. He was greeted by Antonin Dubost, the president, who made a eulogistic address, in which he said that the Senate welcomed the President and his ideas.

The luncheon, besides bringing together a brilliant assemblage, also brought out the declaration from President Wilson that "the peril of France, if it continues, will be the peril of the world, and not only France must organize against the peril, but the world must organize against it."

President Wilson drove directly from the War Office to the Luxembourg Palace. He was accompanied by Premier Clemenceau.

President Poincaré was one of the guests at the luncheon, as were all the French Cabinet members; the members of the Senate, Paul Deschanel, the president of the Chamber of Deputies and Marshal Foch.

Luncheon an Elaborate Function

The luncheon was one of the most elaborate functions thus far held, with 300 guests at a table including the President and many Premiers and public leaders, in the sumptuous setting of one of the finest of the old world palaces. The throne room of the Bourbon kings was used for the first time since a hundred years ago, when Napoleon banqueted his generals returning from battle.

The Republican Guard, in snow-white uniforms and gleaming helmets, lined the marble staircase as President Wilson ascended. The menu was a beautifully engraved work of art, bearing President Wilson's portrait on the cover.

President Dubost sat at the head of the table, with President Wilson at his right and President Poincaré at his left. Next to President Wilson sat

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Parley Likely to End in Spring; U. S. May Open "Embassy" in Berlin

New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The British believe that the peace conference will complete its labors within a comparatively short time—possibly by late spring—if the German elections result in the formation of a stable government. Both British and American diplomats in Paris are anxious to return to their own countries as soon as possible.

Premier Lloyd George will do everything possible to hasten the conclusion of the conference and will return to give his undivided attention to British affairs. A strong working agreement between the British and American governments is expected to result in the material expedition of the decisions of the peace conference.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The project of establishing an unofficial American "embassy" in Germany is under consideration by the American delegation to the peace conference.

The proposed mission would, of course, have no relations with the German authorities nor be accredited to any German government. Its functions would be confined to gathering direct and reliable information on conditions and events in Berlin and the provinces without which, it is pointed out, any satisfactory discussion of German problems is difficult.

Cecil Advises Probation for Enemy Nations

Admission to League To Be Denied Until They Prove They Are Worthy

PARIS, Jan. 20. (By The Associated Press).—Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be admitted to the League of Nations at present, but they should be allowed to join as soon as the league is satisfied that they are entitled to be ranked among the trustworthy nations of the world.

This is the opinion expressed by Lord Robert Cecil, who has just turned over to the printer the British plan for the League of Nations which will be submitted to the peace congress.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies is considering a project presented by several members to make Versailles the permanent seat of the League of Nations.

The British plan for the League of Nations prepared by Lord Robert Cecil has been completed. It was sent to the printer to-day.

The decision that the league will be outlined and organized by the belligerents alone is understood to be the cause of some dissatisfaction among the neutrals, who already are informally discussing the matter among themselves. Whether any formal action will be taken by neutrals to voice their protest is not yet known, but among some of them there is said to be a feeling that it would be neither fair nor dignified that they be afterward asked to subscribe to a covenant in the making of which they had no part.

The neutrals, it is understood, do not claim participation in the discussion of peace terms, because they took no part in the war, but they contend that a league of nations is an international institution independent of the war, and that therefore no distinction should be made between belligerents and non-belligerents.

It also is contended that among the neutrals there were several countries whose anti-German feelings were as strong as among the Allies, but owing to geographical positions and other factors, they were forced to remain neutral.

Royalist Revolution Declared in Portugal

Manuel, Again Proclaimed King, Rebukes the Movement in His Behalf

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A royalist revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a wireless dispatch from Lisbon. Paiva Couciro has placed himself at the head of a royalist revolt at Oporto. Braga and Viseu also have proclaimed former King Manuel King of Portugal.

Government troops are on their way to suppress the conspiracy. The wireless dispatch adds that former King Manuel has sent a telegram to the Portuguese government reproving the attempt in his behalf.

WAR IS STILL ON

To Attain Commercial Supremacy Americans Must Learn Languages

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A sixty-four page book, entitled "Language Logic," profusely illustrated with full page half-tone engravings, tells how Spanish can be acquired by a very wonderful method by which you can learn to speak as well as read and write Spanish, French, Italian and English simply by listening to specially prepared phonograph records on any machine. Its publishers, the Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th St., Desk 47, New York, announce that for a limited time this book will be given free to all who write for it. Adv.

Journalists Saved Wilson's First "Point"

Correspondents Stood for "Open Covenants, Openly Arrived At" by Meeting

By Frederick Moore
New York Tribune Washington Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Jan. 20. The American Commission holds that the first of the fourteen points—"open covenants, openly arrived at"—has not been sacrificed. But it seems to have been only the vigorous protest of the British and American correspondents that caused a reconsideration of the agreement among the five powers' delegates last Wednesday to divulge no news except in a single official communiqué to be issued each day by the secretary of the Inter-Allied Conference. And I understand that it was the plan to divulge nothing in that daily communiqué where no representation objected, and the commissions were pledged to divulge nothing further in private.

Such a programme would have made the conference secret and certainly would have been contrary to point No. 1, but the correspondents' immediate protest caused the five-power conference to ask the correspondents on Thursday for suggestions.

Journalists Agree on Demand

The inter-Allied journalists immediately flocked together in joint session, and the British, Americans and Italians were able to agree on Friday in demanding the presence of not fewer than five reporters from each of the five powers at the conference sittings and, in smaller number for minor states, or, in other words, that there was to be no "closed sessions" of reporters. They evidently adhered to the agreement that delegations should not be at liberty to divulge the positions taken by their respective delegations in closed sessions.

There are many views among both delegates and correspondents regarding this important question of publicity. The American correspondents and the American delegates stand for the nearest possible approach for open diplomacy and the British stand for a modified version.

Wilson Favored Compromise

The compromise was undoubtedly agreed to by President Wilson in the interests of harmony. Continental premiers being unaccustomed to American and British liberty of press and unwilling to agree to open discussions and the entire termination of censorship, but the British could, it is believed, have been brought to an entire agreement if the Americans had stood firm.

It now remains to be seen how far the delegates will go in attempting to maintain secrecy, for it would be an easy matter for them to close all but the sessions wherein flattering speeches like those of the opening session were delivered. There are obviously differences of view existing between the delegates but these differences to which I have listened much since I have been here have never seemed serious to me. The situation is not dangerous, for example, between the British and the other powers on the question of the freedom of the seas, nor between France and the other powers on the necessary protection of France from the permanent menace of ninety million Germans, nor between Italy and the other powers over the Adriatic, nor between America and the other powers over a league of nations. But even men have stated that men are human and the manner in which they develop their schemes in camera are dangerous, as they often develop rivalry and hostilities among themselves which would be curbed and controlled if they were required to expose their views and opinions to the limelight of public opinion.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS—don't use it if you need money; we will buy LIBERTY BONDS—from you. John Muir & Co., 61 E. W. Ave., N. Y. C.

Envoy Tells Conference Of Danger

French Ambassador to Petrograd Urges Overthrow of the Bolsheviks

Always Hostile To Entente Nations

Caused Collapse of Russia and Sent Food to Germany During War

PARIS, Jan. 20. (By The Associated Press).—The two notable events of the day were the meeting of the supreme council to consider the Russian situation and the gala luncheon to President Wilson at Luxembourg Palace.

The meeting of the Supreme Council was attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and representatives of the other four great powers. An hour was given over to hearing M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, who has just returned from Russia, where he personally witnessed the various changes which have been taking place in the government and conditions there.

What he told the council was not disclosed, but an authorized statement from M. Noulens sums up his views thus:

"The Bolshevik power is the enemy of the Entente. It is responsible for the Russian defection from the Entente. It furnished Germany with food during the war. It protested against the terms of the German armistice. These acts show an uncompromising attitude of hostility against the Entente."

Greatest Obstacle to Peace

"Tyranny and terror, which are increasing daily, should place the bloody chiefs at Moscow and Petrograd outside the pale of humanity. No society of nations could deal with such a régime, which constitutes to-day the most serious obstacle to a general peace. Until the régime is overthrown, which I hope to see the Allies actively undertake, Europe will continue to be exposed to the severest risks of agitation and war."

M. Noulens will be followed to-morrow by the Danish Minister, H. Scavenius, along the same lines.

Official Statement Issued

The text of the official communiqué covering to-day's session is as follows:

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied governments, assisted by Baron Makino and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, met at the Hôtel d'Orsay this morning between 10:30 and 12 o'clock. M. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to hear the remarks of M. Scavenius, the Danish Ambassador in Petrograd, who left the Russian capital very recently.

Italian Premier Absent

With Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, the only absentee, the supreme council of the peace conference reassembled at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Premier Orlando had arrived from Rome, however, and was expected to attend the council's session later in the day.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, was accompanied to the meeting by Lord Robert Cecil, who has especially in charge of the subject of a league of nations, on behalf of Great Britain. Baron Nobuaki Makino, chief of the Japanese mission, attended the council for the first time, representing Japan, together with Baron Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador to France.

Lord Robert Cecil remained at the Foreign Office, where the meeting was held, for only a few moments, and did not enter the council chamber, where the session to-day was an executive one. It is understood that an official communiqué will be issued at the close of the meeting, at which it was expected that the exchange of information between the governments on the situation in Russia, forecast in one of last week's communiqués, would take place.

Wilson Is Present

The council as it met to-day comprised ten members—two from each of the five great powers—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing representing the United States. The three additional members from each power did not attend, as full meetings of the membership of twenty-five are

